

Prosecutors have significant power in influencing the outcome of a case by determining the charges and potential penalties [2].

The court system oversees the legal processes within a criminal case, ultimately deciding whether an individual violated the criminal law. When individuals are charged with crimes, they are brought before the court, which may decide whether they can be released on bail or their recognizance. The court manages various pretrial stages, including hearings on motions and decisions on trial type (bench trial or jury trial). Plea bargaining and guilty pleas are also part of the court's functions.

After an individual is convicted of a crime, they become part of the correctional system. The correctional system administers punishments and sentences, which may include probation, incarceration, or parole. There are also alternative sentences available, depending on the circumstances [2].

In summary, the criminal justice system is a complex framework consisting of law enforcement, prosecution, the courts, and corrections. Its primary functions include enforcing criminal laws, determining charges and penalties, conducting legal proceedings, and managing sentences and punishments. Each component plays a crucial role in ensuring justice is served within the bounds of the law [2].

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ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE UNDER MARTIAL LAW

According to article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the legal regime of martial law", martial law is a special legal regime that is introduced in Ukraine or in some of its localities in the event of armed aggression or threat of attack, threat to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity and provides for the provision of

the relevant state authorities, military command, military administrations and local government bodies with the powers necessary to avert threats, repel armed aggression and ensure national security, eliminate threats to state independence Ukraine, its territorial integrity, as well as temporary restriction of constitutional rights and temporary restriction of constitutional rights and freedoms of human and citizens and rights and legitimate interests of legal entities, indicating the term of these restrictions [1].

So what has changed for the National Police during the period of martial law on the territory of Ukraine? The direction of the National Police of Ukraine transformed during martial law, so its competence was expanded: military formations are involved together with law enforcement agencies in solving tasks related to the introduction and implementation of measures of the legal regime of martial law, in compliance with their purpose and specifics of activity in accordance with article 16 of the Law of Ukraine "On the legal regime of martial law" [1]. Referring to an interview with the ex-head of the National Police of Ukraine, "Since the beginning of the full-scale war, the police officers have been engaged in a variety of activities - from the usual maintenance of public order to evacuating civilians from the combat zone, detecting diversionists and investigating Russian war crimes" [2]. In accordance with the article 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", the Police shall receive free information necessary for the performance of the tasks and powers of the Police, including those related to war prisoners, upon written request [3]. Rules for wearing police uniforms have been softened: article 20 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" was amended to state that during the period of martial law, a police officer performing official duties in civilian clothes is not required to carry a special badge [3]. The war introduces new orders and new realities, and as a consequence, new ways of solving crimes: according to the new version of Article 40 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police," the police will be able to use such technical aids as drones and special technical equipment to counter their use; specialized software for analytical processing of photo and video information, including identification of persons and license plates of transport vehicles [3]. The police are also heavily involved in organizing prisoner exchanges and searching for missing persons, which is essential during the war. The police are now allowed to check documents and record the data contained in the documents if a person has external features similar to those of a person who has left a place of detention for prisoners of war, and law

enforcement officers are also allowed to stop transport if there is information that suggests that the driver or passenger of the transport is a person who has left a place of detention for prisoners of war without permission in accordance with part 1 of article 32 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [3].

Summarizing all mentioned above, Ukrainian legislation has significantly changed since the beginning of the invasion of Ukraine, starting with police reform and ending with the expansion of powers and responsibilities assigned to law enforcers. War changes people, laws, and people's attitudes toward laws. That is why round-the-clock police work is so necessary for Ukrainian society. In conclusion, I would like to point out that the police and the soldiers serve together for the benefit of Ukraine, the military on the front of territorial integrity, and law enforcement on the front of protection of citizens, and this joint work has a huge contribution to the protection of Ukraine as a state.

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PROBLEMS OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY AND INFORMATION SECURITY SECTOR OF UKRAINE

Human security encompasses all the most important issues facing the modern world, including peace, human rights, and inequality. Security can no longer be linked exclusively to national